	Original		Updated		Correcte	ed		Supple	mental
LRB	Number	09-3681/1		Intro	duction	Number	Α	B-055	8
			erson who has co	mmitted	a misden	neanor crime	e of do	omestic v	violence
Fiscal	Effect								
	No State Fiscandeterminate Increase E Appropriat Decrease Appropriat Create Ne	existing ions Existing	Increase Revenues Decrease Revenues	s Existing	[Increase to absorb	withir Yes	n agency	
	Indeterminate 1. Increase Permiss 2. Decrease	e Costs ive 🔲 Mandat	3. Increase ory Permissiv	/e ☐ Mai e Revenu	e ndatory ie	5.Types of L Governme Towns Count School	ent Un s [ies [ol [its Affect Village Others WTCS District	Cities
	Sources Affe			June 1		ected Ch. 20) App	ropriatio	ons
GF	PR 🗌 FED	PRO [PRS SEG	i □ s	EGS				
Agend	y/Prepared i	Ву	Auti	horized	Signatur	е			Date
DA/ Ph	nil Werner (60	08) 267-2700	Tom	n Hermar	า (608) 26	66-0239			11/13/2009

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DA 11/13/2009

LRB Number 09-3681/1	Introduction Number	AB-0558	Estimate Type	Original
Description The possession of a firearm by a peand providing a penalty	erson who has committe	ed a misdem	eanor crime of dor	mestic violence

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Prosecutors expect a significant fiscal impact on their offices should this bill be enacted. The workload would increase due to:

- (1) an increased number of felonies
- (2) domestic abuse cases would be contested more than they currently are, due to the collateral consequence, which only exists now in federal court and is rarely prosecuted
- (3) many people will seek to re-open old convictions.

Input from prosecutors projected an increase of 20,000 hours of prosecutorial time needed for these cases. In accordance with an LAB study, 1,227 hours are used to estimate time available for prosecutors to prosecute individual cases. 20,000 hours divided by 1,227 hours represents a need of 16.3 additional prosecutors.

Using the current pay range minimum of \$23.673/hour for an ADA, the annual salary equates to approximately \$49,429. Using a full fringe rate of 39.19%, the annual fringe costs would be approximately \$19,371. The salary and fringe cost for each new prosecutor would be approximately \$68,800 per year. The annual cost for 16.3 additional prosecutors would be approximately \$1,121,440.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

Prosecutors anticipate a significant long-term fiscal impact on their offices if this bill is enacted. Please see the narrative above regarding the potential long-term fiscal impact.

Original Dupdated	□ Co	orrected	Supplemental
LRB Number 09-3681/1	Introduc	ction Number	AB-0558
Description The possession of a firearm by a person who h and providing a penalty	as committed a m	nisdemeanor crime o	of domestic violence
Fiscal Effect			
Appropriations Rev	ease Existing renues rease Existing renues		
Permissive Mandatory Perm	ease Revenue missive Manda rease Revenue missive Manda	tory Towns Counties	t Units Affected Village Cities Others WTCS
Fund Sources Affected GPR FED PRO PRS	SEG 🔲 SEGS	Affected Ch. 20 A	Appropriations
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Sig	nature	Date
DA/ Phil Werner (608) 267-2700	Tom Herman (60	08) 266-0239	11/25/2009

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DA 11/25/2009

LRB Number 09-3681/1	Introduction Number	AB-0558	Estimate Type	Updated
Description The possession of a firearm by a poland providing a penalty	erson who has committe	ed a misdeme	eanor crime of dor	nestic violence

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

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Based upon additional input from prosecutors, this fiscal estimate is updated as follows:

Though current federal law prohibits a person who is convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence from possessing a firearm, federal enforcement of this law has been limited. Should it become State law, DAs would need to prosecute these cases. DAs believe that there are many such cases in their jurisdiction, and that their workload would increase dramatically. Particularly in rural counties, where the great majority of residents possess firearms for hunting, safety, etc., those prosecuted for DV wouldn't agree/plead to a DV charge. Consequently, this would require additional prosecution time. In addition, the right to bear arms as a matter of personal defense will likely result in strong resistance to prosecutions that threaten such rights, resulting in more litigation.

Prosecutors expect a significant fiscal impact on their offices should this bill be enacted. The workload would increase due to:

- (1) an increased number of felonies
- (2) domestic abuse cases would be contested more than they currently are, due to the collateral consequence, which only exists now in federal court and is rarely prosecuted.

Input from prosecutors projected an increase of 20,000 hours of prosecutorial time needed for these cases. In accordance with an LAB study, 1,227 hours are used to estimate time available for prosecutors to prosecute individual cases. 20,000 hours divided by 1,227 hours represents a need of 16.3 additional prosecutors.

Using the current pay range minimum of \$23.673/hour for an ADA, the annual salary equates to approximately \$49,429. Using a full fringe rate of 39.19%, the annual fringe costs would be approximately \$19,371. The salary and fringe cost for each new prosecutor would be approximately \$68,800 per year. The annual cost for 16.3 additional prosecutors would be approximately \$1,121,440.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

Prosecutors anticipate a significant long-term fiscal impact on their offices if this bill is enacted. Please see the narrative above regarding the potential long-term fiscal impact.

Original Updated	Corrected	Supplemental
LRB Number 09-3681/1	Introduction No	ımber AB-0558
Description The possession of a firearm by a person who hand providing a penalty	as committed a misdemear	or crime of domestic violence
Fiscal Effect		
Appropriations Rev	crease Existing to	crease Costs - May be possible absorb within agency's budget Yes No ecrease Costs
Permissive Mandatory Per 2. Decrease Costs 4. Dec	ease Revenue Go	pes of Local overnment Units Affected Towns Village Cities Counties Others School WTCS Districts Districts
Fund Sources Affected GPR FED PRO PRS	Affected SEGS	d Ch. 20 Appropriations
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date
DOC/ Sue Loniello (608) 240-5524	Robert Margolies (608) 24	0-5056 11/10/2009

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOC 11/10/2009

LRB Number	09-3681/1	Introduction Number	AB-0558	Estimate Type	Original
Description		and the second s			
		erson who has committ	ed a misdem	eanor crime of doi	mestic violence
and providing	a penalty				

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

This bill expands the prohibition of illegally possessing a firearm to include misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence. Conviction for this offense is a Class G felony (maximum 5 years confinement and 5 years extended supervision).

During calendar year (CY) 2006 there were 182 offenders convicted of crimes that would have been statutorily eligible under this proposed legislation. However, out of the 182 convicted offenders the Department cannot determine which convictions were related to domestic violence since the offenses are inclusive of a variety of provisions.

The Department of Corrections is unable to estimate the number of offenders who may be subject to the criminal penalty provisions of this bill. The FY09 annual cost for an inmate in a DOC institution is approximately \$31,800. However, when there is excess capacity in DOC facilities, the incremental costs (i.e. food, health care and clothing) of housing a small number of inmates is approximately \$4,900, based on FY09 costs. When there is no excess capacity in DOC facilities, as is currently the case, the Department uses contract beds at rate of \$18,800 annually per person. The annual cost for community supervision is \$2,600.

A local impact will also occur if an adult offender is sentenced to a jail term under the provisions of this bill. The local fiscal impact cannot be estimated.

\boxtimes	Original		Updated		Corrected		Supple	mental
LRB	Number	09-3681/1		Introd	uction Nu	mber A	AB-055	8
		a firearm by a p alty	erson who ha	s committed a	ı misdemeand	or crime of c	domestic v	riolence
Fiscal	Effect							
	No State Fisc Indeterminate Increase E Appropriat Decrease Appropriat	e Existing tions Existing	Reve	ase Existing nues ease Existing nues	to .	crease Cost absorb with Yes ecrease Cos	in agency	
	No Local Gov Indeterminate 1. Increase Permiss 2. Decrease	e Costs sive Mandat	3. Incre ory Perm 4. Decre	ease Revenue	Gordatory	pes of Local vernment U Towns Counties School Districts		Cities
	Sources Affe	recein r	PRS 🔲	SEG 🔲 SE	Affected GS	l Ch. 20 App	propriatio	ons
Agen	cy/Prepared	Ву		Authorized S	ignature			Date
DOJ/	Mark Rinehar	t (608) 264-94	63	Mark Rinehar	t (608) 264-9	463		12/4/2009

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOJ 12/4/2009

LRB Number	09-3681/1	Introduction Number	AB-0558	Estimate Type	Original
Description The possessio and providing a		erson who has committ	ed a misdem	eanor crime of do	mestic violence

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

The Department of Justice does not anticipate a fiscal impact due to the enactment of 2009 Assembly Bill 558.

	Original		Updated		Corrected		Suppler	mental
LRB	Number	09-3681/1		Intro	duction Numb	er A	B-055	8
			erson who has c	ommitted	a misdemeanor c	rime of d	omestic v	riolence
State:	No State Fisco Indeterminate Increase E Appropriat Decrease Appropriat Create Ne	Existing ions Existing	Revenue Decreas Revenue	e Existing	to abs		n agency	e possible s budget \[\] No
Local:	No Local Gov Indeterminate 1. Increase Permiss 2. Decrease	e Costs ive 🔲 Mandato	3. Increase ory Permiss 4. Decreas	e Revenue ive Mai se Revenu ive Mai	ndatory Co	ment Un	its Affecto Village Others WTCS District	Cities
	Sources Affe]PRS SE	G 🔲 S	Affected Ch.	. 20 Арр	ropriatio	ns
Agen	cy/Prepared I	Ву	Au	thorized	Signature			Date
DOJ/	Mark Rinehart	t (608) 264-946	3 Ма	ırk Rineha	rt (608) 264-9463		1	1/19/2010

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOJ 1/19/2010

LRB Number 09-3681/1	Introduction Number	AB-0558	Estimate Type	Updated
Description The possession of a firearm by a peand providing a penalty	erson who has committe	ed a misdeme	eanor crime of dor	nestic violence

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Under s. 941.29, a person is guilty of a Class G felony if he or she possesses a firearm under specified circumstances. Assembly Bill 558 adds to the existing list of specified circumstances a person who has been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence or found not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence.

While most felony prosecutions are handled by district attorneys, assistant attorneys general in the Department of Justice's Criminal Litigation Unit on occasion act as special prosecutors throughout Wisconsin at the request of district attorneys. In addition, the Department of Justice's Criminal Appeals Unit represents the State of Wisconsin in defending felony convictions when those convictions are challenged in state or federal court. Under Wisconsin law, this unit is charged with preparing briefs and presenting arguments in front of any state appellate or federal court hearing a challenge to a felony conviction.

Since AB 558 will increase the types of activities that can be prosecuted as a felony, it is possible that the enactment of the bill could result in an increased caseload for the department's Criminal Litigation and Criminal Appeals units. The department anticipates that any increase in caseload would be relatively small. However, if the increase in the number of cases is larger than anticipated, the department will need additional resources.

For reference purposes, 1 FTE Criminal Appeals Attorney, on average, handles between 50-60 cases annually. The total salary, fringe, equipment, and supplies costs for 1 FTE Criminal Appeals Attorney at the minimum salary level is \$91,039 in the first year and \$82,739 in subsequent years.

X	Original		Updated		Corrected		Supple	mental
LRB	Number	09-3681/1		Intro	duction Nu	umber	AB-055	8
			person who has con	nmitted	a misdemear	nor crime of	domestic v	/iolence
Fiscal	Effect							
	No State Fisca Indeterminate Increase E Appropriat Decrease Appropriat Create Ne	Existing ions Existing	☐ Increase E Revenues ☐ Decrease Revenues ons	Existing	to	ocrease Cos absorb with Yes ecrease Co	hin agency	e possible 's budget ⊠No
	No Local Gov Indeterminate 1. Increase Permiss 2. Decrease	e Costs sive⊠Mandat se Costs	s 3. Increase Fory Permissive 4. Decrease ory Permissive	e∏Ma Revenu	Go ndatory	rpes of Loca overnment l Towns Counties School Districts		Cities
Fund	Sources Affe		☐ PRS ☐ SEG	☐ s	Affecte	d Ch. 20 Aլ	ppropriatio	ons
Agen	cy/Prepared I	Ву	Auth	orized	Signature			Date
SPD/	Mike Tobin (6	08) 266-8259	Krist	a Ginge	er (608) 264-8	572		11/12/2009

Fiscal Estimate Narratives SPD 11/12/2009

LRB Number	09-3681/1	Introduction Number	AB-0558	Estimate Type	Original
Description The possession and providing a		erson who has committ	ed a misdeme	eanor crime of dor	mestic violence

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

The State Public Defender (SPD) is statutorily authorized and required to appoint attorneys to represent indigent defendants in criminal proceedings. The SPD plays a major role in ensuring that the Wisconsin justice system complies with the right to counsel provided by both the state and federal constitutions. Any legislation has the potential to increase SPD costs if it creates a new criminal offense, expands the definition of an existing criminal offense, or increases the penalties for an existing offense.

Although this bill would not create a new crime, it would expand the scope of the felony offense for unlawful possession of a firearm. The bill prohibits possession of a firearm by anyone convicted of a misdemeanor offense involving domestic violence. Thus, persons convicted of such a misdemeanor are subject in the future to prosecution for the felony offense of unauthorized possession of a firearm. The SPD's average cost per felony appointed to private bar attorneys was \$584.62 for fiscal year 2009.

Because probation or prison can be ordered upon conviction for felony crimes, the bill would indirectly lead to additional cases in which the Department of Corrections (DOC) would seek to revoke probation or extended supervision. The SPD provides representation in proceedings commenced by the Department of Corrections (DOC) to revoke supervision. Thus, the bill would indirectly increase the number of cases in which the SPD appoints attorneys in revocation proceedings. The average cost during fiscal year 2009 for SPD representation by a private bar attorney in a revocation proceeding was \$382.18.

Therefore, the SPD would incur additional costs under this bill. Because of the annual caseloads for staff attorney positions specified for budgeting purposes under § 977.08(5), Stats., it would be more cost effective to add staff attorney positions if a significant number of SPD cases resulted from this provision of the bill.

The SPD does not have data to determine the number of additional felony and revocation cases that would result from the expanded scope of the felony offense for unauthorized possession of a firearm. Similarly, the SPD does not have data to estimate the potential impact upon the average cost of representation in misdemeanor cases that would result in the loss of the privilege to possess a firearm. In some cases, defendants will likely be concerned about this collateral consequence and therefore, they may be more likely to assert their right to a jury trial in the misdemeanor case.

Counties are also subject to increased costs when a new crime is created. There are some defendants who, despite exceeding the SPD's statutory financial guidelines, are constitutionally eligible for appointment of counsel because it would be a substantial hardship for them to retain an attorney. The court is required to appoint counsel at county expense for these defendants. Thus, the counties would experience increased costs attributable to the higher classification of criminal charges resulting from this bill. The counties could also incur additional costs associated with incarceration of defendants, pending trial (or pending completion of revocation process) and after sentencing.